policy, provided notes of a small denomination of sanks of other finites were prohibited. Gold and all-would some supply the place for small change, and we id be rid of the nuisance that is now felt to be griev-

the banks of other finish were prohibited. Gold and allwer would soon supply the place for small change, and we
should be ris of the autisance that is now fibit to be grievcus.

It has been suggested that the sound banks of this and
the neighboring states should make some arrangement
such as outsu in the New Ergland States: have a place in
this city for the redemption of their notes. But as long as
our breivess community will bear the tax infloted upon
them by deprectand gaper, no such arrangement will be
made. When he chroation is not prostited, unless redestred somewhere in the State the banks have no interest to have a place of retemption. They will only
more for one sheet it is their interest. At present, banks
and it profitable to need their paper as far from home as
possible; invest some means through a private banker to
give it a start, when it can be passed and snayed from
one to dive per occu, and remain away from bone as long
as possible. At brereat there is no registrity about this
whole matter of bank currency. When gold is at a prominm the private bankers gather up the trach, and if
they can't make more by shaving it, they send it home,
get the gold, ship it, and draw Enohange is reported at
11/2 a 2 per cent on the East. Exchange, indeed! Gold
is brazif that premium; that is, the quotistion. If a man
has a thousand d liars in gold, no case got exchange for a
small per cent, or none at all. Our home currency is only
that must below par, in plain facility, and the word oxchange only concess the fact. Our merchanis are paying
on exchange for the teprecision of the bank paper of our
own State. This is time all ever the country. Paper curroucy is down—exchange is not as their own paper; the
broker stands ready to grab it, and draw the gold. They
are a sort of as a dogs upon bank of issue, and make
the more reasonably well manual for some and some that paper of our
own State. The kark may get indigenat at the brokers,
and sometimes get up quite a furor in the community, because they are

# MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

TER HARD TIMES.

[From the Springfield Republican Sept 28]

Now that the since are "out of joint," there is an excelent opportunity for every body to show how mich sense he has got, and how much of a man he is. An individual must be a fool to to see that all this is but a temporary clogging of the wheels of the financial world, and that only a few weeks will puss away before we shall all get under headway again. The country was never so rich at now. A more bountifal harvest was never stored away than now lies in the granaries and the warehouses. Production is ample, consumption certain and inevitable. Something has got into the gearing and stopped the wheels—that is all. It is a big machine, and moves slovely; but just as soon as this somelbing is pulled out, all the machinery will start again, and we shall go on swimmingly.

The trouble now is for money. A man worth half a million of deliars, and doing business in New York, told a friend of ours the other day that he positively did not know where to look for a hundred dollars. Suppose this man indebted to others to the amount of \$40,000, and called upon to pay it. In ordinary times his paper would be discounted at the banks, and an hour of walk and conversation would suffice to arrange the matter. Now, the banks cannot discount, and there is no sale for his stock or his real estate. Therefore, if his paper matures, he is ordined to suspend, and yet he may be actually worth ten times as much as he owes. But why cannot the banks discount? Are they unsound? Not all. They have all made their dividends up to the present time, and have been doing a good budness. They are sound, and their bills are good—just any open subjuged in finite agond as they ere were.

Let us, then, tell the reason, or one of the reasons, so that every hoory will understand it. The West is very lurgely infinited to the East. The balance are all in that direction—its accounts between Chingo and New York for these subjudy to the heads of the charge of a breker who has fonds in N

man should be allowed to unpend. Men must put them solves to acone incentre and expected with the solves to acone incentre and the solvest and practicable. Again, those who owe money and nevel it to pay should pay it—ihrow every thing toto circulation possible and we shall go way through the rinch.

We all erght first to comprehend this thing:—That the country is rich and cannot fail—that a general crash like that o 1857 is an absolute impossibility. Evenity years have passed away, and in that time we have had a fail century of material developement. We have got just as much—nay, we have got more property than we had its months ago. But a bank fails. Why does it fail? The Hartford County Bask held too much long poser. It could not realize rapidly enough to meet the crafts upon it, yet to Hartford Times informs us that its bills will be paid to full. One of the best bank men here informs us that our own banks are all sound and in good condition. We believe in the sound and it good condition. We believe in a covery, that they will very soon be ready to help the rest of on. The pressure is foll to sit is in springfield as anywhere. Our streets are very busy, and trade is active, and if we manage ourselvoe with a decent regard to common senso, we shall all go through without the loss of a feather. In flow on the business men have formed neighborhoods for assisting one acother. Thus, half a decent mercannt show their assets to one another, and proving themselves to be sound, help each other at the banks. If A is ten thousand dollars short, and B and O have between them that amount of surplus, they lead to A, who returns it when they need it and he has something over. This is sensible, and illustrates what we have a tivised.

MAINE.

and he has something over. This is sensible, and illustrates what we have sixted.

THE PROSPECT.

[From the Bath fribune, dept. 25]

We are not isclined to despondency, and we are free to express our decided disapprobation of that everianting spirit of creaking and evil boding which seems to be the staple commodity of some very wise and over-careful persons in every community. A few such old fogies, by their constant groaning over the hard times, morning, noon and night, if sallowed to go on, would create a "panie" almost any time, by setting their heads together and by being persistent in their efforts.

We have recently noticed many, perhaps most, of the evidences of improvement and enterprise going forward in our city and vicinity, showing that our citizons are expending a good deal of money, not withstanding the hard times and the aimost utier impressibility of oxiating fands. We refer to this in atter in this connection for the reason that we have our fears that the ideas of people may be improperly raised in relation to the state of business here. Our country friends must not presume, because our shipbuilders are disposed to de comething to fornish employment to the hundreds of carpetters and others, who would etherwise have "mothing to do"—even though this done is most case to no profit to themselves, prhaps to their positive disadvantage—that the people of this disparsance of the sale profit in the nor confers are overdowing with gold, and our only anxiety is to pay this city are basking in the sunshine of dollars and cents; that our mechanics and laborers are getting coormons prices for their shor and becoming rice; that our confers are overdowing with gold, and our only anxiety is to pay in allest rices for everything we cat, drick, wear or use to work on the sale profit in the nature of the case to the cases of the times. But our readers must bear to min it hat all ship builting—that our readers must bear to min it hat all ship builting—the nor our many that the same time almost every sensitive of th

questity where are our banks to get the funds to redorm with?

Our friends in the country feel perfectly eafs in purchasing all needful necessaries, and even luxuries, so long as they have surplus deliars in their pockets, or articles of exchange in the shape ofcorn, hay, wood or other products of their soil; there if he our merchants bits of exchange, are i equal to case; less the expense of getting them to market. But when the farmer has spent his last deliar and exchanged all his produce, if he is still in dobt, or keeps on boying, new does he expense to foot the bills? Thai's the question. The farmer and the merchani and the banks are in the same condition.

We suppose the farmer would counted commy and rigid prudence. He would break up his old cost and hat; his old lady would sake the old cloak and the old bonnes do for the present, and the charming daughter would force go her intended visit to the city, whist tohu and Ebene are would bunkle themselves for the contest, to dig from the soil and coil from the forest a sufficiency of their products to wipe of their itshillies, and turn "the balance of trade" again in their favor.

We should adopt the same prudent foresight, and follow the same counsel. If we cannot pay to day, let every man forciay a little and try to pay to morrow. No man rhould in these times to heaveable, and in the madess of despersition oppress his neighbor; while on the other hard none should presume too strongly either on the ability or himsees of those to whom he is indebted. Let every one try and do his duly—if he cannot pay all the thim at least try and pay something; for every dollar paid is a positive relief so far as it goes, and when all the dollars are paid, every one will breathor feet, confidence will be restored, and business will begin to flow with renewed activity through all its accustomed channels.

In what we have said on this side the pixture we deduced nothing from what we have before said on the other side. We have indeed much be the hardred for. In no piace have the

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.
THE PANIO.

[From the Bofflo Express, Sept. 23 ]
The most valuable lessons are taught to men by severe and inexorable experience. Wise men profit by them, but the heedless go on and are confounded. We are in the midst of one of those commercial and business revulsions which come upon men when they disregard those o muon and obvious laws of life and of trade, which must be followed in order to succeed. One of them is that over trade and extravagance in ordinary life, are certain to result in the run of men; and another is that maste to be rich, and the consequent speculation and gambling resulting from the passion, will bring about business dishonesty, laxity of business principles, and the overthrow of confidence and credit. The fact is that the insure rage to get money, bonestly, if practicable, but to get money in any event, has produced in all business circles the ut most disregard of commercial faith and business integrity, and the principle of honor that formerly characterised the ranks of merchanis, traders, bankers, and all those classes which constitute the great community of outsiness men. Twenty-five years ago a merchan dare not fail and build a large house just after ward; the dithonesty of which action is by no means lessened by the fact that the work is done in the name of his wife. It is doubliess the fact that by some traders failing on purpose, and compromising with creditors ont of the avails of their own property, at thirty or twenty five percent, is a mere business transaction, and such is the laxity of morals in this, our time, that by a certain class of men the swinder who does this is regarded as a sharp follow and deserving of praise.

This, however, is only one feature of the times, but she

of morals in this, our time, that by a certain class of men the swindler who does this is regarded as a sharp follow and deserving of praise.

This, however, is only one feature of the times, but the well known fact goes to show the necessity of a revolution in business, whether it is done by means of a panic or other size. When it has become the case that it is more important to learn how to avoid the payments of debut than to pay them—how to fall and make something than not to fall at all—we may be certain that credit, the great basis of trade, will soon be destroyed, and business meet a doom as certain and as lasting as that of Egyptian Kings. There is too much dispensely, too much recklessness, too much disregard of meum et fusum in business life to sumit of that cendisone in men which prevents panics and revalations, and up holds trade like columns of ete-nai granic. Men must learn that fortunes are the reward of a life of conomy, tariff and industry, and that small and certain prodes are better than speculations, nursinous bargains and stock gambling. Move out of the big beunes; sell the lace, satin and dam-sk which you have purchased with money that should be invested in your business; discharge the coachman and unnecessary home servants; take the milk and satin of the girls and let the boys walk; pay your debts; keep within the limits of legitimate business, and we shall hear of no revelations nor panior that you cannot nect without fear and without reproach.

We learn that on the arrival of the alenuship Mis-sissippi in China, Commodore Armstrong will return squadron and hoist his bread pennars on board of the Mississippi.
The United States sloop-of war Falmouth was taken into

the dry dock at the Portsmouth navy yard on the 21st inst. On examination of the Falmouth it was found that very little work was required upon her, the extent of her triury being the loss of a small portion of her espeer. She has been taken out of the dock, and will return to the Brezil station with her present orew immediately.

The Perismouth, N. H . Gasette thus describes the new team frigate Franklin, beili at the Portsmouth pavy yard: The Franklin seventy four gua sutp was built in Philadelthis in the year 1815, and was ordered to this yard with be view of testing the capacity of the dry dock, and af erwards taken up in the yard for repairs. But finding the frame too rotten to warrant repairing at a reasonable expense, she was taken to pieces, and the keel of the present steam frigate Franklin was laid in 1864, and the sound

Remarks of Leiters — 4 man named Nichols was av-rested on the complaint of George Wilkes, charged with robbing letters from the Post office comissing remittances intended for his, Nichols' omployer. Held to answer.

New Patents Issued.

The following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent effice for the week coding Sept. 22, 1887, each bearing that date:

John W. Baita y and William Hobson, of Pans, Ill., improved cutting apparatus for grain and grass harvesters.

Wm. W. Bathelor, of New York, N. Y., improvement in cash patents.

in gas burners
Joseph F. Black, of Lancaster, Ill , improved machine for binding grain.

for binding grain.

Geo. F. Bort, Abram Wright and Geo. F. Wright, of Harvard, Man., improvement in horse powers.

Mortimer M. Camp, of New Haven, Conn., improvement Mordiner M. Camp, of New Harton, in life bonts Edwin Clark, of Lancester, Pa., improvement in bearings

for militone crivers.

Pastick Clark, of Rahway, N. J., improvement in metallic packing r ngs for steam eagines.

Sincen Goon, of libros, N. Y., improvement in burgiars'

reading and mowing machines.

Augustus Elisers, of Boston, Mam., improvement in portfolio or music s ands.

Andrew B J. Flowers, of Greenfield, Ind., improvement

in parvesters.
Edwund Gibbs, of Madison, Wis , improvement in steam Philander Gilbert, of Alexandria, improved apparatus Philander Gilbert, of Liexandria, Habove approximate for loading logs on wagons.

Jos. L. Hall, of Cheinnatt, Ohio, improvement in locks.

Heavy Hannes, of Imbuque, loss, improvement in the process of making white lead.

Issae Hermann, of New York, N. Y., safety class for

issae Hermann, of New York, N. Y., safety class for bracelets, Al.
James Nell, of Yorkville, N. Y., improvement in stirrups for riding saddles.
David C. Pescock, of Brooklyn, N. Y., sleeve fastener.
Goo A. Prentiss, of Cambridge, Mass., improvement in journals of axies with friction rollers.
T. J. W. Robertson, of New York, N. Y., hand stamp.
Ansley C. Smith and Jos K. Greighton, of Kast Broning.
ham, Ps., improved insoline for filing and setting saws.
Harrillai C. Smith, of Burlington, N. J., improvement in the mode of connecting and disconnecting the blocks of tron or other pavements.
J. H. Swain, of New York, N. Y., improvement in rail-road car seats.

Abram 8 Swartz, of Buffalo, N. Y., improvement in treesed bridge.

Chauncey Thomas, of West Newbury, Mass., improved.

riage prop. C. Turner, of Azatlan, Wisconsin, improvement in ro-

D. C. Turner, of Assalan, Wisconsin, improvement in rotary steam engines.

Isnac Van Doren, of Somerville, N. J., improvement in rares for harvesters.

Wm. H. Walton, of Brooktyn, N. Y., and George M. Phinney, of New York, N. Y., improvement in carding engines.

Norman W. Wheeler, of New York, N. Y., improvement in valve great for oscillating steam engines.

Samuel H. Whitaker, of Cinctanati, Ohio, improved not machine.

George Willismson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., improvement in diving apparatus.

Jan W. Strange and Samuel Darling, of Bangor, Me., improvement in pencil sharooners.

Harry D. Blake, of New Hartford, Conn., a segaor to Wyliys H. Warner, of New Britals, Cons., improved wreach.

Samuel Paraceck, of Kennett square, Pa., astignor to Samuel Paraceck, of Kennett square, Pa., astignor to

Wyllya H. Warner, of New Britals, Cons., improved wrench.
Samuel Pennock, of Kennett square, Pa., assignor to himself and Morton Pennock, of same place, improvement in havvesiers.

John Humphrey, of Keene, N. H., assignor to Amos g. Perry, of Harrisville, N. H., and John Humphrey afortsand, improvement in lather for manufacture of clothes plus, Ac.

Kettrust.—Anson At wood, of Troy, N. Y., improvement in cast from car wheels. Patented May 15, 1847.

Solomon T. Bolly, of Rongford, Ill., improvement in aced classiers. Patented June 16, 1857.

Edward Howell, of Ashiabula, Ohio, process for removing photographs from glass to paper. Patented May 19, 1857.

Design —George H. Foster, of Boston, Mass., design for gas burner shados.

Commerce of the United States with the

West India Science.

The proximity of the West India Islands to the United States, and their early discovery and settlement, caused a trade to be early developed between the two. At one for our cheap supplies of sugar, coffee and indige, and sent back in return assorted colonial produce, and subse-quently, after the acquisition of Jamaica by the English, we had an active trade with it in ourar, molamos, coffee and rum, which was first interfered with seriously by the war of 1812, and finally nearly destroyed by the emancipation of the blacks in 1834. According to parliamentary papers it appears, since the emancipation of the sbandoned, which formerly gave employment to about 60,000 laborers. The number of estates abandoned or partially abandened from January, 1862, to January, 1868,

Supar Coffee Pens or Ettates Estates Country Seats Parlially abandoned 71 66 22 159 Totals......199 162 The productions of the island have continued to fall off, not withstanding the increased intercourse with it by

tion of gold and the subanced prices of sugar and coffee. the products best suited to its climate and soil. We are indebted to a mercaptile firm of this city, on gaged in the Jamaica trade, for the following copy of the official report of the trade of the teland in 1866, compared

means of English and American steamships, the diffu-

official report of the trade of the with 1855:—

Catober 10, 1856

Sogar, hhds. 25,975
Rum, puncheons. 14,479
Codice, ibs. 3,088,131
Pimento. 5,848,927
Ginger 248,749
Arrow root 85,828

Contrast this with the prosperity of the island induced nore immediately by the negro devastation of St. Domingo in 1789, which in a few years annihilated a supply of 115,000 hhds. of sugar previously exported by that island to Europe, a hiatus which, to some extent, was filled up by Jameica, which, in six years preceding, had produced an average of 86,000 bhds., and in 1801 and 1802 produced 286,000 hhds., or 143,000 per annum.

The following tables show how far emancipation has affected the island. We give the exports in 1834, the year of final emancipation, compared with those in 1856, about

twenty two years af	terwards :-		
Exports	1534.	1846	Decreas
Sagar, bbds	125,625	25,975	99,6
Rom, gals	2,924 687	926,686	1,994,9
Molanses, cwt	2,800	_	2 8
Caffee, Ibs	18,168,883	3,088,131	15,181,71
Cotton	26 394	-	26,3
Ginger	848,388	348,749	494 8
Arrow root	280,027	90,153	140,8
		- C. C.	Increas
Pimento	1,389,198	6,848,627	6,457,4
			Decrea
Indigo	26,448	-	25.4
Succades	34,879	-	34,8
Logwood, tens	8,125	-	8,1
W- 11- 0- 1 11-1			

the exports from this Island have experienced an enor. mous decline, which continues its retrogradation to the present time, while postlience, engendered by neglect and filth, has gone far to depopulate it. While other countries have rapidly progressed by the diffusion of wealth from gold directories, Jamaica has fallen back. While other British West India islands, under the augmentation of labor from cooley importation, have in some cases slightly advanced. Jamaica has receded. The only increase in any article of export has been in pimento, which to a great exient grows wild, and requires little or no cultivation.

The London Ped, of December 6, 1856, contains a memorial presented to Mr. Labouchere, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, by West India merchanis and others, in which a picture is drawn of the wretched condition of be the condition of things were the slave population of the United States to undergo a similar change. The me-

be the condition of things were the slave population of the United States to undergo a similar change. The memorialists inform Mr. Labouchere—

That the material condition of the colony is at the lowest peachle point abort of bangruptcy and ruin. Real estate has no market value, dweding houses are gradually decaying, and money can wim difficulty be raised even in seturn for personal property. Most of the necessary articles of consemption are imported from the United States, whilst the natural products are neglected, and the money capital of the country is drained in the absence of any exchange of trade. The industrial condition of the inhabitants is at the lowest ebb, and their moral and social condition is not a whit more elevated. Not only has the supply of labor been diminished by the disinctination to work which characterizes the negro population, but likewise by the reduction in the number of people by the scoorges of small pox and choicera. The mortality from the former disease arose from the neglect of vaccination and the deficiencies of medical assistance, which has been a serious evil rince the abolition of slavery. The mortality from cholors, as official reports established, was enormously sugmented by fish and the want of the most ordinary hygies for resources. In 1856-51 a 6th of the population was attacked by cholers, and it has been estimated that the consequent mortality amounted to 50,000. From this combination of causes a dearth of labor has arisen, by which the Island is threatened with universal bankruptcy and ruits.

emancipated Africans taken from slavers, and freed ne groes from other quarters-the only kind of labor adapted to the culture of sugar in a tropical climate.

from which resulted the ruin of the island and the depond lation of its freed blacks by smallpox and choiers, render ed fatally malignant by neglect, fith and insbility to ob tain skilful medical aid. Is such a result a subject for special rejoicing and to be held up for imitation to our When Jamaica fell, Cuba and Braz | advanced in the cul-

tration of smear and coffee. In 1834 Cobs exported socording to the Balancas Generales, \$14,487,965, and imported \$18,563,360. In 1854 the exported \$32,683,781 and mported \$31,394,578 in value.

Brazil, in 1834, exported 64,000,000 lbs of coffee, which in six years afterwards, or subsequent to the British West India emancipation, reached about 169,743,680 ibs., and in 1854 it reached 400,000,000 lbs. This is crease is accountedfor when we find that the places introduced from Africa into Bravis increase time a treaty was made with England for the abolition of the slave trade, when, to 1849, the importation fell to \$4,000 in 1850 to 23,000, and in 1851 to 3,000; since when coffee has ruled higher, and especially within a year or two past, than it has done before in many years. The number of slaves in Brazil in 1843 was estimated at about

While slavery ceased in the British West Indies. Cohe continued both slavery and the slave trade. In 1811 she ported 11,000 Africans; and in eight years, from 1829 to 1837, no less than 121,921; and from 1839 to 1863 she imported 99,229; and her importation has continued pretty much in the same ratio to the present time. To thean African labor she has also recently aided the im portation of Chinamen at low fixed wayes.

nection with the rise and fall in tropical productions, and supply of sugar, coffee, cotton and indige, may be St. Domingo in 1789—the year before the negro revo ution-and conclude with the returns for the year ending with 1887, we shall have the following result:

Expos ogar—Clayed Muscovade	27,576,531 1780, 128 47,576,531 98,578,560	1837. Ltq.	Decrease.
Tetal		14,891 30,845 1,013,175 none.	141,131,940 76,804,474 6,191,108 25,749
While this desplation we West Indies, we fi			

maneipation in 1834, increased her production of sugar o 12a,625 bhds ; rom, to 2,924,067 gallons; molarses, 115.600 gailens; coffee, to 18,268,883 lbs; cotton, t 25,894; and indigo, to 25,443.

In 1884, an insane act, with regard to African labor, wa parted, which was to accomplish, is effect upon its is dustry, what the violent acts of the blacks had brough about for St. Domingo; in illustration of which we have only to refer to the foregoing table of its exports in 1834 and 1856. With the fall of Jamaica, Caba and Brzail took he lead to troptoal productions; the first in sugar, and the atter in coffee.

In 1824, the year of emancipation in Jamaica, the ex orte and imports of Cuba, in value, compared with thos n 1854, were as follows:-1934. 1854. /dcrease.

(NOFTH 10,000,000)		TO PURCOUS STUDIES OF THE STUDIES OF
Brasil increased in the pro-		
rate from 1884 (the year	of British West L	edia emasol
Mion) to 1854:-		
COTYNG 1		25 000 000
94		84.000,000
64		169,743,630
Greate		105,743,650

mingo, the destruction of the negro population in Jamaica by disease, induced by negligence and filth and famine, from idleness, with the general decline of the British West Indies, from emancipation, compared with the larg

and renewed increase of African labor in Cuba and Brazil, account for these immense discrepancies

The cheapness of African labor in Cuba tells with great effect upon African labor in that portion of the United States devoted to the cultivation of segar. The raising of sugar, in a favorable soil and climate, like that of Cuba, with adult African labor at \$600 a \$600 per head, or in Louisians, Texas and Florida at \$1,200 a \$1,400 per hand, makes a difference which it is impossible for any ordinary tariff to equalize. While we are forced by this system to become the largest customer of Cubs, she imposes on our leading articles of produce an almost prohibitory duty. Flour is saddled with a duty of about \$10 81 per barrel, when imported in American bottoms, and only \$2.50 when imported from Spain. In 1852, of 827,050 bbls. flour imperted into Cuba, only 7,610 bbls were shipped from the United States. Lard is charged with a duty of 4% cents per lb. when imperied in American bottoms, and only 256 cents on inferior olive oil from Europe.

The duty on meats is so high as to act, to a great extent, as a prohibition to their introduction from the United States; and though Caba is so near to us and our provision mar kets, she actually imports jorked beeffrom Baenos Ayres to the extent of about thirty million pounds annually. The tonnage on Spanish vessels is only 62% cents per ton, while American vessels are charged \$1 50 per ton.

Notwithstanding all these impediments to trade, the

anumeroo of the United States has to a grown extent built up Guba and made her what she is.

In 1362 about 22 per cent of imports into Guba, and 47 per cent of her exports, were made from and to the United States; and about one half of the vessels which entered and cleared from her ports were from the United States About 74 per cent of her imports and 44 of her exports are made through the single port of Havana.

We hazard nothing in saying that fanaticism and oupld:

ty have, when soting in combination, done more to injure and victimize mankind than all other causes united. To fanaticism and curidity we must ascribe the destr both of St. Domingo and the British West Indies Jamaica (and other British West India Islands.) was the bloeding Kansas" of the Wilberforces and their confede rates of Exeter Hall, whose preconceived one idea of eigotry formed the only pivot of action. The Fast India Company, influenced alone by seifish ou-

pidity, used fanaticism as a fulcrum to accomplish their lesign of vastly increasing their resources at the East by the fall of the West Indies. They, while grinding they ry ots of India with an amount of oppression unparalleled is the annals of history, prayed and ground with the saints of Exeler Hall for the suffering negroes in Jamaica—just s the Greeleys, Hales, Laues, Weeds, Sewards, Fords, Robinsoss, &c , did for "bleeding Kansas," all of whom prayed and grouned with the clergy for the deliverance of eleeding Kansas and the negroes, in order that they might neceed in immense land and other speculations.

The Fast India Company resconed thus:-St. Domingo has fallen, and the intigo she supplied is now supplied us. The tropical products of sugar, cotton and coffee grown by the West Indies and by the United States can be all grown by British India. If we aid the abolitionists in he overthrow of slavery in the West Indies, its abolition must follow in the Scanish and French possessions in the same quarter. The example of emancipation in the West indies must extend to the United States, where the aboli tion party will gain political strength from various outside issues, and accomplish either emancipation or a disso-lution of the Union, in either event resulting is the partial or total destruction of leading tropical productions.
With these changes, the civilized world will become dependent upon the East Indice for sugar, coffee, cotton and indigo, so necessary to the vast and increasing population of temperate climates. The expansion of the United States in wealth and power must ultimately swallow up our West India possessions; hence, when they are lost, let them be of as little value as possible to their future possessors. Our American possessions are at best limited tenures, while our india possessions are secure. Thus reasoned cupidity when united with fa-

naticism to accomplish its purposes. Twenty-three years have rolled by since the decree went forth for the overthrow of the West India islands. And it is true that India has in a degree monopolized the growth of indige, and is rapidly increasing the culture of augar and have imitated her example. England has only destroyed her own West In its colonies, without gaining an equiva lent at any other point; and her dependence upon African grown sugar, cotton and coffee is about as great as ever and as regards the growth of cotton, her attempts at com petition with the United States have proved failures.

While a fearful revolution in India threatens the over throw of ther Incies empire, cupidity has failed of its mark, and the London Times is not slow to perceive the fact, while the fanatics of Exeter Hall in London, and of the Garrison school in America, howl on with as much rant as ever, and are as incurable as the inmates of the incurable wards of bediamite hospitals. They have seen St. Domingo relapse into barbarism; they have seen Jamaica ruined, and fifty thousand negroes perish in a single year from idleness and fifth, resulting in pestilence and famine, and yet parade the streets of Boston and hold prayer meetings in commemoration of emancipation.

The supply of sugar, coffee and cotton, now necessaries of life, must be looked to by the white millions for years and Porto Rico sugars, molasses and tobacco to the value of \$28,506,650, and exported to the same only \$8,051,087. leaving a balance of trade against us of \$19,354,669. Our trade with Brazil for the same year gave imports \$19,262,-657, and exports \$5,094,904, thus showing a balance of trade against us of \$14,167,758; making a total balance of trade against us for the two places of \$33,522,422 This enormous balance, coust to over two thirds of the annual product of gold in California, we must annually seitle in

specie or its equivalent.

The fanatics of the United States are perfectly willing to see the people pay \$23,522,422 annually for the support of slavery and the slave trade in foreign countries, but wage a war of extermination against the humane system of slavery employed in the United States in the cultivation of otton-the basis of so much national prosperity.

The supply of cotton, from a deficiency of African labor in the United States, has become inadequate to the consumpof gotton by slave labor, the whites are made to suffer the greatest hardships from being thrown out of employment, easing to deprivation and suffering. The Boston Courier of the 10th September, 1867, contains the following state ments regarding cotton manufactures at Lowell:--

ments regarding cotton manufactures at Lowell:—
Some of the largest mills have stopped work entirely for a short time, or are about to do so, while others are gradually reducing the number of operatives and abridging operations to a great extent. The pian now in force among the mills in operation is to run five days in the week, which, in effect, is virtually throwing out of employment 2,500 persons. The extensive works comprised in the Hamilton corporation will dismissible their production one third, as one of the mills is to be stopped altogether, in addition to the pian above mentioned. The effect of these important changes upon an industrial community like that of Lowell is alike remarkable and unfortunate. Hundreds of operatives now deprived of labor, by this stern commercial necessity, are leaving the city. Our population is for the time diminishing; real cetate is depreciating; houses are being wassied by their occupants, and nearly every department of business will share in the present depression.

The same course has been, to a great or less extent, forced upon the cotton mills of Mauchester, Lagland. Toe

forced upon the cotton mills of Manchester, England. The truth is, the supply of cotton is deficient, not from the want of land, but from the want of labor.

We return to statistics regarding the commerce of the United States with the West India islands. We proceed to give an account of the exports and imports between them at three different periods, as was done in a former article with regard to the South American States :-lat. In 1848, before the discovery of gold in California

2d. In 1851, after the development of the effects erising And, 3d, to 1856. 1848. | Printer | Imports | Imports | Imports | Printer | West Incia islands | \$4,884,883 | \$1,168,667

Cubs 6,896,713	12,863,472
Porto R co 859,064	2,141,929
Swedish West Indies 76 296	18,785
Danish do 953,843	635,738
Dutch do	453,615
French do 489,924	127,039
Hayti 1,093,818	1,367,174
Total	\$18,651,316
British West India islands \$4,103,509	\$1,003,971
Cubs	17,046,688
Porto Rico 1,018,619	
Swedish West Indies	2,480,329
	38,887 512,470
	1,889,968
Hayti	1,000,000
Total	\$\$1,084,128
British West India Islands \$4,484,652	\$2,285,248
Cubs	24 435 693
Porto Rico	8,870,963
Swedish West Indico 60,702	10,192
Dapteh do	2,611,982
Detch do 329,982	686.875
French do 475,141	66,133
Hay 11 2,136,454	1,924,259
Total \$17,832,724	\$36,283,295
Recapitulation	Control Control Control
1848\$15,093,161	\$18,661,816
1861 16,399,000	21,094,128
1866 17.882,724	86,233,296
	Manual I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the com

merce of the Butted States with the West India triands shows a large and costinually increasing balance against the former. This balance is chiefly found in our trade with Cuba and Porte Rico.

## The Utah Military Expedition. OUR PLATTE RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

they will wipe out (meaning ex-erminate) not only them but ten times that number should they dare to send them."

It is also said that Brigham Young himself is violently opposed to the new order of things, as he believes it fore-shadows his downfail. Many of his people, however, are in favor of it, as it will afford them a market for their surplus produce, and introduce a large amount of money into the country.

I am not dispused to believe all I hear regarding the Mormous, especially when the statements emanate from seconding Mormous or expelled Gentiles, as they are expanded, and are likely to be induced by motives of revenge, and abould, therefore, not be received without caroful struiting.

and abould, therefore, not be received without careful scrutiny.

The accounts given by the Californians, who have no motive that I can discover to misrepresent what they saw or heard in Utah, all concur in representing the Mormon community as under a state of the highest existement and examperation, and if the army does not encounter positive resistance, I have no doubt its reception will be asything but cordial.

or heard in Utah, all concur in representing the Mormon community as under a state of the highest or nitement and examperation, and if the army does not encounter positive retistance, I have no doubt its reception will be anything but cordial.

It has been stated, and seems to be generally believed, that an army of 2,500 men has started for the Territory of Utah, fully prepared to meet the Mormons either as friends or fore, and abendanily able to sustain the Territorial substitutes in carrying out the requirements of law, and enforcing obselved in the sustain the Territorial substitutes in carrying out the requirements of law, and enforcing obselved in the supplements should be made as word a secure there each, but the details of this expedition have been executed in such a manner as to produce very different requits. The army for Utah, as at present organized, consists of the 5th and 10th regiments of infantry, with two batteries of artillery, not exceeding in the aggregate 1,100 men.

One of these regiments, after serving for ten consecutive years in the catteene southern limits of our Territory, and passing the winter in souting it rough the Hig Oyroess swamp of Florida, exposed to all the vicinatuodes of that carrictous climate, is suddenly transferred to a high northern latitude.

The countin done of the officers and men of this regiment have become so much enervaled and impared by this continued exposers and overwork, and their systems so charged with scorbutic tendencies, that the surgeons report them as more fit subjects for the hospitalitan a campaign of twelve hundred miles over a desert.

The 2d eragoons and eight to expand the let overlary and 6th infantry, now on the Plains with Colonel Summer, were destined for the exposition; but the recess emets in Heart with the scope of reasonable probability that the others will return in time to make the march to U ab before winter sets in Heart will return in time to make the march to U ab before winter sets in the collection to authorities that they have a

Agricultural Fairs in the United States sixth annual exhibition of the Indiana State Agricultural Society will be opened at Indianapolis on the 5th of October, and continue each day afterwards up to the 16th of that month. The exhibition will be very full and attend the fair, for which we have to thank the managers and secretary, for which we have to thank the managers and secretary.

Agricultural county fairs are now being held, or about to be held, all over the United States, and the majority of the about State fairs are to be held in the early part of of October.

annual State fairs are to be held in the early part of October.

The Michigan State Agricultural Fair will be held near Detroit, at an early period in October, but the managers have not yet advertised the day of opening. The grounds will be very spacious, and the travel by steamboats and railreads commedicas and chean.

The agricultural fairs of the United States are highly instructive as well as amusing.

the former. This balance is chiefly found in our trade with Cuba and Porto Rico.	SOLS EVILY AND REGISTRED IN GREAT SRIT
If we take the whole period from 1848 to June 30,	Date Versels Tons Versels 58
1866, a period of eight years, we shall find that the changes have been as follows:—	1648 652 76,968 46 1844 624 88,882 65
1848. 1856. Increase. Exports	1846
We thus find that, while our imports from the West	1847 830 1:39.884 108 1848 723 107,218 114 1848 662 105,486 68
India islands have, in eight years, increased \$17,581,980, our exports to them have, in the same time, increased only	1860 621 119,111 68 1851 634 126,914 78
\$2,239,578. The chief balance against us is found is our trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, which has been as	1863 646 164 956 163
follows: Balance	1864 628 132,687 174 1865 866 242,482 238 1866 921 187,606 229
1848. Reports. Imports. U. States.	Total 10,759 1,945,734 1,636
Cubs \$6,896,748 \$12,863,412 — Porto Rico 869,064 2,141,929 —	TOTAL SAIL AND STRAM VESSILS.  Date. Vessels. Tons. Date. Vessels.
Total \$7,955,777 \$14,995,401 \$7,039,624	1842 914 129,929 1850 689 1 1848. 698 83 (97 1851 672
1856	1846 863 123 230 1853 798
Forte Rice 1,142,724 3.870,968 — Total \$8,961,987 \$48,306,666 \$19,354,669	1846 869 125 350 1854 802 1 1847 933 145 834 1856 1,095 1 1848 847 122 557 1846 1,160
We thus find that in eight years our experts to these	1849 730 117,968
two islands only increased about one million of dollars, while our imports increased about fourteen millions, or	NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF REGISTERED SAILIN STRAM VESSELS (EXCLUSIVE OF RIVER STRA
nearly doubled.  If we include the balance against us in our trade with	OF GENAT BRITAIN, EMPLOYED IN THE HOM FOREIGN TRADE RESPECTIVELY, IN EACH O
Brazil, with that of Cuba and Porte Rico, we shall find the	LAST RIGHT YEARS.
account to stand thus:— 1886 Oubs and Porte Rico—balance	Year. Vessels. Tons. Vessels.
Brazii	1849 9,298 665,726 812 1850 8,830 666,957 320
The balance for the year ending 30th June, 1887, pro-	1881 8,898 585,641 868 1852 8,776 701,803 858 1913 8,477 689,842 874
mises to be much larger, as the imports of both collee and	1864 8 638 604,112 240 1996 8 888 691,128 267
sugar have been much greater and at greatly enhanced prices. While our trade with Cuba and Porto Rico has	1856 9,890 719,860 817 TOTAL PAIL AND STRAM VESSELS.
largely increased, it will be perceived that it has during the past eight years remained nearly stationary with the	Fest. Vessels Tons Festr. Vessels. 1849 9 6:0 719,6 5 1868 8,861
British West India islands. Has not the payment of a balance against us obiefly for sugar and coffee, of about	1850 9 150 721,163 1854 8,778 1851 9 266 764,461 1856 8,596
\$33,500,000 nothing to do with hard times and a money	PARTLY IN HOME AND PARTLY IN PORKIGN TRAD
crisis in the United States?	Satting Vessels Steam Vessels Vessels 1849 1897 281,961 20
OUR PLATE RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.	18491,897 281,961 20 18501,457 222,341 20 18611,489 242,666 18
CAMP OF THE PLATTS RIVER, 100 miles from Fort Laramio, Aug. 20, 1827	18621,065 147,867 42 1868910 156,860 28
The Result of Colonel Sumner's Expedition Against the Cheyennes—Intelligence from Utah—What the Mormons	1864 1,166 202,124 45 1868 1,234 210 114 47
Intend to do with the Troops-Odds Against the Govern	1856 970 162,488 42 TOTAL BAIL AND STRAM VASSELS.
ment, de , de , de .  I believe I mentioned in one of my letters that Colonel	Year.   Vetsels.   Tons.   Year.   Vessels.   1849   1,917   287,490   1863   998
Sumner, with a command from the lat Cavalry and 6th Infantry, was out in the Plains in pursuit of the Cheyennes,	1860
who have recently been very troublesome to travellers	TESSEES IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.
An express passed here yesterday informing us that	Frar. Vessels. Tons. Vessels. 1849 6,612 2,040 314 82
after following them a long distance, guided by some friendly Pawnees, he at length came upon them near the	18507,149 2,143 234 86 18517,277 2,237 897 134
bead of Solomon's Fork, of the Kansas rives, which is an	1852 7 491
affinent of the Smoky Fork, entering about 50 miles above Fort Riley.	1866 7,507 2,799,972 460
The Indians brought into action about 300 warriers, and made a very bold and dashing charge, which was met by	TOTAL IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.
an equally resolute countercharge from the cavairy that sent the savages Sying over the prairie in all directions.	Year.   Vessels.   Year.   Year.   Year.   1849
and gave Colonel Summer a decisive victory. The loss on	1851 7,411 2,368 892 1885 7,957 3, 1852 7,580 2,449,364 1856 8,551 3,
the part of the Cheyennes was very considerable, while the cavalry had but one man killed and twelve wounded.	TOTAL IN SUME AND FOREIGN TRADE.  Solving Venels.———Steam Ve.
Lieut, Stewart was among the latter.  When the express left Colonel Summer he was still in	Year.   Vessels.   Rms.   Vessels.   1849 17 807   2,988 023   414
bot pursuit after the retreating Indians, and will probably	185017,466 3,032,592 426 185117,064 3,218,194 620 135217,270 3,215,665 649
before he bids them a final adien. The troops with Colo-	1863 17,567 2,571,827 639
nel Sumner left Fort Laramie with only twenty days' ra- tions, and they have already been out thirty-three days	185416 889 8,576,456 538 185517,074 3,701,214 754 185618,419 3,825 022 851
short allowance this—yet such is often the character of military service on the frontier.	Saling Vessels - St. 28 - St.
We continue to meet parties of Californians who, after	Fear Vessels, Tons. Fear. Vessels, 1849 18 221 3,096,342 1853 18,206 3
seeing the elephant, are returning home by the overland route, and from their appearance I should imagine they	1850 17,892 3,137,212 1854 17,407 .3 1861 18,184 3,300,936 1856 17,928 3,
were not very much encambered with the gold they went in search of.	1863 17,819 3,380,884 1866 19,270 4, BECAPITULATION AND ADDUNDA.
They have all passed through the settlements of the	BRITISH MERCANTILE STEAM MARINE.  Vessele.  River steamers
Latter Day Saints in Utah, and all give the same accounts as to the complexion of affairs in that quarter. One of	Ocean steamers
them whom I met upon the road to fay told me that during six days that he remained in Salt Lake City he heard but	In the foreign trade
one o sinion expressed relative to the military movement towards Utah, which evinced the most bitter heatility	Home and foreign trade 42
owards the general government, and especially towards	Total
the President, for directing the military occupation of their Territory. They say that the administration, in select	Ocean steamers in the mail service 121  Iron serew ateamers (at Lloyd's) 381  Wooden do. do 12
ng the most important officers for that Territory, has, in some instances, regardless of other qualifications, proffered	Total screw steamers 393
thereby giving them the impression that they are expected	Fron paddie steamers (at Lloyd's) 81 Wooden do. do. 27
to recast the federal authorities.  This Californian also informed me that he heard Brigham  Young in a public address to his people one leaves of	Total paddle steamers
Young in a public address to his people, use language of the most treasonable character. For example, among other things, he said the President was about sending against them 2,500 troops under the command of a	Total tren steamers
against them 2,500 troops under the command of a '-squaw hilling general." He says—'Let them come: I	Grand total 501
'squaw hilling general." He says—'Let them come; I have sufficient confidence in my people to believe that they will wipe out (meaning exterminate) not only them	THE BRITISH NAVY.
but ten times that number should they dare to send them."  It is also said that Brigham Young himself is violently	Screw steamers 96 Paddle steamers 176
cposed to the new order of things, as he believes it fere- shadows his downfall. Many of his people, however, are	Total steamers 271 Salling vessels 96
in favor of it, as it will afford them a market for their sur-	Salling vessels

The British Marine.

MUMBER AND TONNASS OF BAILING AND STRAY SPLS EVILT AND REGISTRED IN GREAT SRIT

Total sail and steam...... 367 Our Minnesota Correspondence WABASHAW, Minnesota, Sept. 20, 1 Great Buthusiasm-The Democrats Sure of Su Steamboats-St. Paul, its Hotels, itc.

citizens will choose a Governor, a Lieutenant Gover Secretary of State, a State Auditor, a State Treas Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and two associat tices thereof, an Attorney General, a Clerk of the Su Court, three representatives in Congress, and one de to serve until the State is admitted into the gre mighty Union.

The Convention by which these candidates were

naied commenced its labors on the 15th ines, and end the 16th; and a more intelligent and respectable ic body of mes—154 in number—I never caw convensuch a purpose; and I have seen many in my life Hon. H. H. Sthere are man of fine talents, for the twenty-four years resident of the Territory, a gentle a thorough going democrat, and therefore, of cour pairlot, was nominated by acclamation loud and long tiger were given for Henry H. Sibley, the President Convention, Gen. Shields, and all the speciators obby and galleries joining in the loud enthusiastic Mr. Sibley was called into the house, and was rec with a weicome of applause by the Convention, wh warrant you, he will never forget while he remai this side of the eternal gates. He made a very hand speech, during the delivery of which he was from

speech, during the delivery of which he was freque interrupted with shouts of applause, and when he closed, nine cheers were given for libbey and viscory. The utmost harmony and order prevailed in the Cotion, a most excellent toket was made, and the democratic that he handsome majority. As we very general ticket on members of Congress this time, the bability is that we shall have three democrats to rape us in Congress, and very soon after the Legislature mences business, two United States Senators of the party will find their way to Washington.

The black republicans have nominated Alexander 1 say for Governor, who is decomed to defeat. The decrats had sixteen hundred majority in the Territory is members of the Constitutional Convention were che tast June, although in many of the counties the demowere not organized, made no fight, and were "defau as the lawyers say, and it will be strange, indeed, i cannot double that when we have everything that, can wish to excite our pride, party spirit and patric Depend on this—that bisck republicantam will report quiens on the 13th of October next, and Minnesotta join the Union in a state of puberty, fully armod equipped, as Minerva was when she made her adtrough a bote in the skell of Jove. I send you car ferm, which the Convention adopted without a disservation, that they may Jidge whether we are democrated.

St. Paul is destined to become a very large city.

rotce, but with cuthoniastic appliance. Let your renot it, that they may jadge whether we are democranot.

St. Paul is destined to become a very large citycommerce is increasing most wonderfully fast, and etting about it betokens enterprise, thrift, thergy, a
want of room. The steamboats which run between
place and St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and Prairie du (
are equal to any cisewhere. They are between 250
200 feet long, and of proportionate beam, and are fup with the utmest tarte and elegance. They carry
mense cargoes, and run from the opening to the cit
por with the utmest tarte and elegance. They carry
mense cargoes, and run from the opening to the cit
ravigation, in all stages of water. Just think of it!
beats navigating a river more than two thousand of
from its mouth, making landings by drawing up ag
the bank and turning about and running hither and the
without obstruction, damage or danger! It is wonder
it is phenomenonical, and it leads me to believe that me
has done great things for the great republic.

The betels of St. Faul are on a par with those of
Eastern ofties, and are as well falled. It is said that
proprietor of the Fuller House has made \$30,000 w
the last six months. Price of entertainment, \$2
day. Sewers are being bedilt for drainage, a gas
has been erected, and the laying of pipes has common
The streets are being brought to a propor grade, and
they are dainbed and lighted with gas the city w
completed of the three is very hale need of pavis
in the properties of the properties of the complete of the contents of the complete of the contents.